

NUMBER 44.

"God save our splendid men  
 Bring them safe home again  
 God save our men,  
 Make them victorious,  
 Noble and chivalrous,  
 They are dear to us,  
 God save our men."



## BUILD NOW!

Buying lumber at this time is the best investment you ever made. There are several very good reasons.

Unusual conditions make it possible to get twice as much lumber as you did in 1914 for the same amount of farm produce.

Investment in lumber and the placing of new buildings on your property will increase its value out of all proportion to the lumber cost.

Lumber—the world's greatest building material—has advanced much less than any other material used for building.

Double value can be had without sacrificing quality—and the lumber of today is better than ever before.

Nothing is more important than conservation at this time, and all grain, stock and implements must be properly sheltered.

Opportunity—such as you have NOW—may never come again. After the war, lumber prices may be higher.

We are giving you this information in the right spirit—with a desire to see you buy when you can get more for your farm produce.

**A. H. BASTIN & SON.**

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

## BUILD NOW.

### RENEWED TESTIMONY.

No one in Lancaster who suffers backache, headaches, or distressing urinary ills can afford to ignore this Lancaster man's twice-told story. It is confirmed testimony that no Lancaster resident can doubt.

W. C. Davis, tailor, Public Square, says: "Some time ago my kidneys were in a bad condition. I suffered with pains across my back and through my loins. My kidneys were irregular in action and I had to get up many times at night to pass the kidney secretions. I had considerable stooping over to do and I became easily tired and languid. Doan's Kidney Pills brought relief and I think they are a fine kidney medicine." (Statement given April 22, 1912)

#### AGAIN PRAISES DOAN'S.

On November 17, 1916, Mr. Davis said: "I am always glad to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills. When I have any symptoms of kidney trouble, Doan's Kidney Pills are sure to give me relief."

60; at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

MANSE.

Mr. Hugh Conn is some better at this writing.

Mrs. Will Hurt is very sick at this writing.

Miss Mary Day was the guest of Miss Ava McWhorter on Sunday.

Mrs. Forest Centers spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Conn.

Several of the farmers are losing their sheep on account of the bad weather.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bowling were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leni Bowling on Friday evening.

Mr. Roy Creech and Robert Anderson were the guests of Mr. Emory Bowling on Sunday.

Mrs. Otto and Maurice Bowlings spent Friday night with her aunt Mrs. E. G. Creech of Hyattsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Major Holmes are the proud parents of a baby girl. She has been christened Ollie Price.

#### A Legal Pun.

"A petition for an injunction, based upon a somewhat doubtful assertion of fact," says a New York lawyer "enough before one of the justices of the supreme court of this state. After consideration of the affidavit of the petitioner, the justice remarked: 'In this case on injunction will not lie even if the relator does.'—Cuse and Comment.

#### Wind and Trees.

The existence of tall plants and trees depends largely on the wind force. A tree with square trunk and branches would offer so much resistance to the wind that it would be continually having its branches snapped.

#### Keep Criticism to Yourself.

When you feel an inclination to criticize, remember that you weren't here to set the world right. Just moment to yourself that, after all, it's a pretty nice little old world, and that perhaps it would be even more difficult to get along with people if they were all quite perfect, which they certainly aren't. Just keep your criticism faculty to yourself; it will have all the exercise it needs.—Exchange.

#### Human Friends.

Do you identify your friends? Sometimes a person who has worshiped at the shrine of a teacher or schoolmate is backed into cynicism by the discovery of a flaw in the one who was looked upon as perfect. Human nature is faulty, and it is always dangerous to identify the virtues which demand our fealty with any human being. Keep on loving and honoring truth and kindness, even though you detect some acquaintance in a falsehood, or are treated unkindly by a friend.—Exchange.

## AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocery sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they sent ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

#### Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,025,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a ton of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 1/2 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of logs, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.21 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.00 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.81.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,500,000."

#### Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned in good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now no elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$2.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$1.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 21 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all this in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."



### Shoulders All Baking Cares

When CALUMET comes in, all baking troubles take quick leave. You go right ahead and mix up baking materials, for biscuits—cakes—anything without fear of uncertainty. Calumet makes you forget failure.

### CALUMET BAKING POWDER

is the most popular because it does give most perfect results. It has the biggest demand because it is the most dependable. The fact that it is the largest seller proves that it is the best. A trial will convince you that there is none "just as good." Buy a can—if you are not satisfied take it back and get your money back.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You are when you buy it. You are when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY  
HIGHEST AWARDS

#### Expensive Gold Fish.

The rarest and most expensive gold fish in the world is the Chinese bristly, a pair of which sell for \$1,500. Probably there is no other living thing of its size and weight that is worth so much money.

#### Growing of Trouble.

Annoying troubles, noxious weeds that they are, must have the elements of ordinary life or they will fade away and die—a receptive soil in which to grow, the moisture of one's own tears as well as the tears of as many other good people as can be induced to cry, and the gentle sunlight of sympathetic attention.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

#### Heel Not to Bear Weight.

The weight of the body must never be borne on the heels. In walking, the leg is thrown forward from the hip, knee acting in harmony, heel touching the ground first; but the weight should be so quickly transferred to the ball of the foot that the heel makes no noise. One who walks mostly on his heels is walking incorrectly and of course cannot be graceful.

#### Handy Use for Adhesive Tape.

Adhesive tape is useful in the shop and for the home mechanic, for many purposes: to mend broken handles; temporarily; to bind up a cut finger; to prevent a hammer or ax handle from slipping in the hands; by applying a ferrule for awl, chisel, etc.; around the nail set it will keep that tool from jarring the hand; around a lead pencil in the vest pocket as a guard.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

#### Ten Feet to Point Straight.

The human foot is wonderful in its formation; the 26 bones and intricate arrangement of muscles make it susceptible of a high degree of training, as one observes in fancy skating and ballet dancing. But it is sadly hampered in its practical utility by being encased in leather and having to support the weight of as well as to propel the body forward. To overcome this as far as possible we should learn to walk with the feet pointing practically straight.

#### Porcelain, Feather, Fur Money.

Porcelain money is used in Burma and Siam; and feather money, manufactured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz Islanders. The Loyalty Islands, which lie in the Pacific to the east of Australia, are famous for their fur money. The fur, which is taken from behind the ears of the so-called "lying fox," is really a large fruit-eating bat, is woven into cords of various lengths, and these constitute the ordinary currency of the islanders.

#### Does Not Reduce the Price.

A pipe has been invented which fills itself as fast as the tobacco in the bowl is consumed. How Mark Twain would have appreciated this modern convenience! While Mr. Clemens was a young man, it is said, he contrived a pipe, consisting of a can of tobacco placed on the floor, to which a long rubber tube was attached. Then he would light the whole can and smoke in bed.—Exchange.

# Fighting!

The money in the banks of our country is working constantly to aid the government in every way that money can help, to win the war.

Money carried in your pocket is of no use to any one.

It is your duty to deposit all you can spare and let your money work.

We appreciate a bank account, no matter how small and will make you feel at home doing business with us.

Total assets over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Remember us when you have money.

**Peoples Bank.**

Paint Lick, Kentucky.



## WOMEN IN THE WAR

Mrs. Philip North Moore Tells the Duty of Her Sisters in the Crisis.

By MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE.



Mrs. Philip Moore, great campaigner of patriotic education which the Security League is conducting throughout the country under the direction of this committee:

A tremendous responsibility is placed upon the women of the United States. The thing we need today is inspiration. Our obligation is just as great as if the war were on our own borders or on the shores of the Mississippi. When this inspiration and obligation are brought home, women can do more than men to bring conditions to the people.

The resources of the country are more definitely needed in war than in peace, and women can do more than any other force to conserve these resources. The American people have much to learn, and this lesson is needed to teach them to be less wasteful and more alive to industrial conditions. The leisure time sort of living is not good patriotism, and the hour has come upon which we may look back with appreciation, the hour which made us more thoughtful of mankind, less self centered.

## What England Did.

In England it is estimated that 800,000 women have gone out to work who did not do so before the war. The number of women who have been substituted for men in industries, excluding all government establishments, are 375,000. There are 135,000 women employed in government works, including arsenals, dockyards and national shell filling and projectile factories. 23,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 52,000 in transportation.

It is in the industrial and economic field that the world war will mark the most far reaching transformation in the condition of women.

From the women of the country we ask utmost loyalty to the declaration that we are not in this struggle for conquest, but that we follow the flag to an assured victory of the principles of democracy and humanity.

Those who are determined that this shall be the last great war must learn how to live and work together, even as we desire all nations to do.

## Preventive Duty.

Today women are rising to a conception more than personal, are seeing through world eyes, realizing that their duty is not remedial only, but also preventive, in the kind of effort which has been called "preparedness against the rebarbarization of the world."

No true woman can be content to live on the surface in these fateful days, days that are to decide perhaps for generations whether war or law shall govern the world.

She will throw all her influence toward the realization of world unity, a league of nations that shall insure the peace of the world.

## WHAT VICTORY MEANS

Contributed by AGNES REPLER to the National Security League's campaign of Patriotism Through Education.

It would be well if every American could dispose his mind of two popular and pleasing fallacies. First, that the United States took up arms as a knight errant to right the wrongs of France and Belgium. Second, that our impressive entrance into the war must inevitably, and of itself, decide the issue. We are fighting as a free people for our own safety, and we must fight hard and well, or suffer a shameful defeat. Germany denied us the seas because she thought we would accept our fate from her hands. She permits herself now a profound contempt for our army. Untrained men with defective ammunition are about as terrible in her eyes as prairie dogs would be in ours. She boasts happily that we will pay her the indemnity which is essential for her reconstruction.

Meanwhile, to make sure of our downfall, she plots treasonably in every state of the Union. Perhaps, if she wins the day, she will recompense such men as Senators Stone and La Follette, and Mayor Thompson of Chicago. More likely she will fling them on the scrap-heap. But loyal Americans may well understand that unless this nation puts forth all its strength, without reserve, without fatigue, without self-pity; unless we crush the traitors at home, and defeat the enemy abroad, a bitter future awaits us. At best, we shall be humiliated, impoverished, and crippled in our foreign trade for many years to come. At worst, we shall see in our land the blazing houses, the ravished women, the butchered children, the unutterable shame and horror which mark the wake of a German army of invasion.

## PRICES

Still Running High on The Danville Tobacco Breaks---  
Averages Still Soaring and Growers Highly Pleased.

The following are a few crops that brought good prices---in fact every crop sold brought fabulously high prices:

## Sutton and Beasley of Garrard county:

225 pounds at \$37. 160 pounds at \$42. 180 pounds at \$36. 185 pounds at \$42. 255 pounds at \$41. 195 pounds at \$41.  
325 pounds at \$41. 220 pounds at \$31.

Total Average for Crop, \$37.04

## A. B. Brown, Jr., Garrard county

25 pounds at \$3c. 50 pounds at \$3c. 45 pounds at \$4c. 40 pounds at \$4c. 80 pounds at \$3c. 85 pounds at \$3c. 25 pounds at \$1c.

Total Average for Crop, \$36.

## E. L. &amp; E. W. Barker, Garrard County.

80 pounds at \$27.50. 260 pounds at \$36. 235 pounds at \$44. 180 pounds at \$44. 175 pounds at \$40.

Total Average for crop, \$39.60

## E. G. Sewell, of Boyle County

140 pounds at \$36. 175 pounds at \$35. 145 pounds at \$39. 165 pounds at \$40. 160 pounds at \$39. 40 pounds at \$42c.

Total Average for Crop \$39.79.

## Tanner and League, Lincoln County.

255 pounds at \$35. 145 pounds at \$28.50. 235 pounds at \$31. 380 pounds at \$35. 290 pounds at \$41. 110 pounds at \$34.50.  
235 pounds at \$28. 210 pounds at \$31.50. 405 pounds at \$23. 200 pounds at \$17.

Total Average for Crop, \$30.71

## Christman Bros., of Boyle county

185 pounds at \$4c. 315 pounds at \$4c. 435 pounds at \$3c. Average \$36.61.

## Morris Dean of Boyle county

220 pounds at \$3c. 215 pounds at \$3c. 150 pounds at \$4c. Average \$37.75

## PEOPLES TOBACCO WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Incorporated

ALLEN REATT, Asst. Mgr.  
Walnut Street Warehouse.

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE,  
Secretary.

JESSE W. OVERSTREET, Asst. Mgr.  
People's Tobacco Warehouse.

I. M. Dunn, President.

Danville, Kentucky.

## Taking a Joke.

Learning to take a joke is much like learning to take medicine; it can be done, but it is not pleasant.

## Cruel Enlightenment.

He—"You seem to think I couldn't make any woman happy." She—"Oh, yes, there is one; your widow."

## The Quarrel.

Where one will not, two cannot quarrel.

## Many Uses for Palmyra Palm.

There are said to be about 500 uses for the palmyra palm, which grows throughout tropical India.

## BRING YOUR TOBACCO

TO THE

## Lancaster Tobacco Warehouse

STANFORD STREET.

## C. A. SPEITH COMPANY, MGRS.

We Pay the Highest Market Price and Unload the Same Day. No Commission Charged. Phone 308.

BRANCH HOUSE AT MORELAND AND PAINT LICK, KY.

## MAKING GOOD CITIZENS

National Security League Would Revolutionize Civic Education.

Impressed by a surprising lack of individual responsibility in the government among citizens in all parts of the country, which has been startlingly demonstrated by the nation-wide campaign of Patriotism Through Education which it is conducting, the National Security League is taking steps which it hopes will ultimately lead to the revolutionizing and vitalizing of the entire civic teaching in the schools of the United States. This question was one of the principal matters considered at the recent conference of educators held under the auspices of the League at the Bar Association in New York recently. Carrying out the consensus of opinion of the leading thinkers of the country who attended this conference, the Security League has laid before the principal educational institutions of the country a plan for the creation of a National Civic Education Faculty for the consideration of this problem.

The League's idea is embodied in the following letter, which has been sent by it to the heads of the principal universities and colleges of the country, educational foundations and state educational departments:

"In response to an invitation issued by the National Security League, delegates from eighteen important colleges, universities and other educational foundations recently met at the Association of the Bar in New York City. The meeting was called by the League because three years of experience have convinced us that a work of vital importance can be done for America and for the cause of free government everywhere if the great educational forces of the nation can be brought to bear upon certain definite problems which can be evolved only by national and international thinking.

## System Has Failed.

"Our educators have been intent upon local or upon strictly technical problems of education. No considerable body of them has been charged with the duty of thinking upon the educational problems which are distinctly national or upon those, every day more apparent, which may be called international. Our decentralized system, admirable in many regards, has failed seriously to attack the greatest side of public education, the relation of the individual to the nation, and to the nations.

"After a discussion of various aspects of the problem how to preserve our decentralized system of education and yet face these questions, the delegates by unanimous consent instructed the officers of the National Security League to request certain of our great colleges and universities to consider the question of delegating for a year, with full salary, one of their ablest professors to join with those from other institutions in a systematic study of this problem. There is a pressing need for this work, and it merits the best efforts of all institutions established to foster education for a free people.

"It was also the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the problem of interpreting the meaning of the war to the American people is one demanding the constant labor of able leaders of thought and one in which all educational institutions are vitally interested. These two lines of activity seemed to the members of the conference ample justification for requesting the donation of intellectual leadership from the great educational establishments of our country. The problems of the war are great, but the problems of the coming days of peace will be no less so, and the educators of the country should form their plan of campaign with the least possible delay.

## "Public Service."

"This is a public service so great and so important as to require the whole time and attention of a body of our ablest educators, and we ask you to do your part. We should be glad to co-operate in any way, our sole aim being the accomplishment of the work."

has undertaken the responsibility of providing diversion for the men in the vicinity of the camps. In carrying this out, Mr. Willy's co-workers will conduct entertainments of various kinds in the churches and halls of the towns in and near which the camps are located. These will include vaudeville and moving picture shows, vocal and band concerts, etc. It was brought out at the Wellington conference, however, that in England, where these recreation facilities about the training camps were given a great deal of attention, that the men demanded serious diversion as well as the lighter forms of entertainment. Assuming that the experience would be similar at our training camps, it was decided that there could be no better method of providing this than through speeches to inform the men on why they are asked to risk their lives.

## 1,000 Spankers.

Henry L. West, executive secretary of the National Security League, who was present at the conference, declared that this work was exactly in line with the campaign of Patriotism Through Education which the League is promoting throughout the country by means of patriotic meetings addressed by volunteer speakers of training and ability. He stated that these volunteers now number nearly 1,000 and offered Mr. Willy the assistance of the entire organization of the League for this work. Arrangements were immediately entered into for this co-operation.



## THE CENTRAL RECORD

INCORPORATED.  
ISSUED WEEKLY. \$1.00 A YEAR.  
J. E. ROBINSON, Editor.  
R. L. ELKIN, Local Editor and Mgr.  
Entered as the Post Office in Lancaster, Ky.,  
as Second-Class Mail Matter.  
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and  
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Lancaster, Ky., January 31, 1918

Rates For Political Announcements  
For Precinct and City Offices... \$5.00  
For County Offices... 10.00  
For State and District Offices... 15.00  
For Calls, per line... .10  
For Cards, per line... .10  
For all publications in the interest  
of individuals or expres-  
sion of individual views, per  
line... .10  
Obituaries, per line... .05

In a very timely and appropriate letter published by the Courier Journal from the pen of one of the greatest ministers of the gospel of our country, Dr. Powell encourages a spirit of optimism whereby we may see the good that is to result from the continued severe weather that has tried the mettle of the bravest. He reminds us that the snows have so far saved the wheat crop on which so much depends and on the firing line it has deterred the great German drives that they expected to make before the American army was prepared and could take a part in the defense of the Allies. With this in mind the people can bear their part of the little inconvenience without a murmur.

Cultivated Hemp Seed for sale.  
Hudson, Hughes and Farnau.

## NATIONAL FATHER AND SON WEEK, FEB. 11 TO 17.

Father and Son Week, a national movement for the purpose of making fathers and sons better acquainted, will be observed throughout the country, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. This movement has spread rapidly during the last few years. Lancaster is asked this year to observe the Father and Son Week.

District Secretary O. M. Adams, of the State Y. M. C. A. was in town a few days ago, long enough to get the movement on foot by appointing a live committee. Mr. Adolph Joseph, Chairman, Dr. W. A. Wheeler, and Mr. G. B. Swinebroad. This committee, with Mr. Joseph as chairman, has taken steps to get up a program that will interest both fathers and sons. With the aid of the ministers of the town an interesting program is promised later.

## BRYANTSVILLE

Mr. N. B. Cheatham remains in quite a critical condition.

Mr. Welch Farley of Lexington spent the week end here with friends.

Mr. Parker of Wilmore came over Sunday with Rev. G. S. Conant.

Mr. D. M. Montgomery has been confined to his room for several days.

Mr. Jack Bengel of Camp Shelby, Miss., has been spending several days at home.

Mrs. W. L. Glass and daughter, Mary Lee, left Sunday for a several weeks stay in Florida.

Mrs. G. B. Rose entertained a number of friends and relatives at an elegant dinner Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Moreland left Monday for a stay of ten days with his father, in Brookhaven, Miss.

Cremo Dairy Feed will make your cow give more milk.

Hudson, Hughes & Farnau.

Mr. H. W. McAfee was in Lexington and attended the banquet given by the Oil men of Central Kentucky at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hampton of Idaho and Mrs. Ed Millon and children of Madison Co., have been visiting Misses Mattie and Rebecca Hampton. Mrs. Millon expects to leave soon to make her home in Brookville, Miss.

The many friends here of Miss Josephine Moss, of Jessamine, were very much surprised to hear of her marriage to Lieut. Francis Denman in Cincinnati Thursday. The bride is a niece of Mrs. R. K. Swope, and is an exceedingly pretty and popular girl. Lieut. Denman was formerly of Nicholasville but is now stationed at Dayton Ohio.

Miss Anna Wilbur Parks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Parks, has the distinction of being the youngest member of the Red Cross here who has knitted a sweater for the chapter. Miss Parks is only ten years of age and the work was beautifully done. Miss May Montgomery has knitted more than any other member, having made 14 sweaters and 5 pair of wristlets. Miss Bessie Caldwell who is a teacher in the Bryantville High School is second in the amount of work done for the local chapter. She having made 10 sweaters and one pair of wristlets.



STANLEY HERRON  
Another Lancaster Boy "Over There."

A telegram from the War Department a few days ago brought the announcement to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herron of this city that their son, Stanley Herron was in France, well and happy.

This was quite a surprise in the family as well as the friends of young Herron, for none of them knew that he was to be sent "somewhere in France" so early. Mr. and Mrs. Herron have three sons now in the service. Their oldest son, Sam, enlisted several years ago and is now stationed in the Philippines. Sterling is in a Southern Cantonment and expects and is anxious to go to the front in a few months.

A letter from Stanley to his parents, states that he is in the best of health and made the trip across without an accident, all of which he says was a great experience and one that he would not have missed for the world. The letter was dated December 25th, and in it he said that he was billed for a big Christmas dinner on that day. He is with the Sanitary Detachment of the 10th U. S. Infantry, and says he likes his job better every day. In speaking of his visit to the Old Cathedral in London, he says: "Today I visited the Old Cathedral in London. It was a wonder. I saw things that I had never dreamed of seeing, or that no one could imagine, nothing but cripples in every city. The people in the United States do not realize what this war is."

Stanley Herron has many friends here who will watch his military career with much interest and admiration and feel that he will do honor to his country as a soldier and be a credit to his family, who love him so dearly.

White Seed Oats germination 100 per cent. Hudson, Hughes & Farnau.

## WHICH ONE

An advertisement in a rural New England weekly read as follows:—

"Wanted, a steady, respectable young man to look after a garden and care for a cow who has a good voice and is accustomed to sing in the choir."

## NOTICE

All unpaid accounts due the firm of Denny & Wheeler will on February 1st be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Please settle your account before that time.  
Denny & Wheeler.

## BARTLEY

Mrs. Lucy Miller Bartley, of Lincoln died at a Louisville hospital Tuesday night after a short illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Bartley was a daughter of Mr. George W. Givens and was well and popular known in this city where she has often visited.

The remains were brought to Stanford Wednesday and the burial will take place at two o'clock this afternoon.

## MAYS.

Dr. Nelson Mays, one of the oldest physicians of the state, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Mays Wilson in Richmond, on the 23rd, of January, and was buried in the Lancaster cemetery on Friday the 25th.

Dr. Mays was born in Little Heckman, Jessamine County, Ky. in 1841 and here he grew to young manhood. After attending and graduating at the Louisville College of Medicine he attended the lectures at the Bellevue Hospital in New York and then settled in Lancaster to practice his chosen profession. Here on March 21st, 1876, he married Mrs. Naria Bradley Woolford, sister of the late Senator W. O. Bradley and widow of Gen. Woolford and to this union were born four children, three of whom with his estimable wife survive him. Mrs. Ellen Mays Wilson, William Mays, and Robert Mays, the youngest child John dying in infancy.

Dr. Mays was long identified with the people of this community and possessed their confidence as no one else but a good physician can do. There were many here to whom he had ministered who remember him tenderly and who followed his remains to the grave.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH NOTES.

The church services were well attended last Sunday, which was very encouraging in face of the severe weather. We find that our Bible School attendance which was 168, compares favorably with our surrounding schools of much larger enrollment.

The Service Flag was presented by Mrs. W. A. Price's class and every soul was stirred with a sense of pride because the stars represented the patriotism and sacrifice of young men who had attended church and Sunday School at the Christian church. It was with a deep feeling of sadness that one golden star was placed on the flag, and as it was placed there we were made to feel more than ever before that we are at war with Germany.

Every one seemed to appreciate the special program in the Bible School service, hence, we are going to use the same form of service thruout the month.

The Union services are to be held in our church Sunday evening with Brother Hudson preaching and we take this opportunity to welcome the members of the community and our sister churches.

Your pastor will have for his subject Sunday morning, "Every Member Participation in The Program of Jesus". Special music will add much to Sunday services.

The Bible School hour is 9:15 a. m., and every member of the church is urged to be present.

Your minister regrets to notice that many of the S. S. pupils fail to support the morning worship. This is a very lamentable condition.



LEWIS BALL

The above is a good likeness of Lewis Ball, son of Mr. John Ball of this county, mention of his being in France in an issue of the Record several weeks ago. Anyone can look at "Luke" and know that he will make good anywhere you put him and we are banking on him getting the scalp of one of those Germans before his safe return to the United States.

"Luke" was an office "devil" with the Record for a number of years and helped us out of several hard places, which we shall always remember with a degree of pleasure.

## WHERE WILL THE END COME?

At the end of 1916 Germany realized that she was weakening. Something desperate had to be done. Hardly had 1917 dawned, when unrestricted submarine warfare was declared. It was thought that in 60 days England would be starved—brought to her knees. Hot instead of eliminating England, the Central Powers added the United States to their list of enemies. When the full force of America's resources and fighting power is brought home to Germany she will realize that her submarine warfare was the most colossal blunder in all military history.

At present, Roulers, which is 12 miles from Ypres and 57 miles from Waterloo is the "solar plexus" of German control over the seacoast of Belgium. By next summer it seems certain that artillery and infantry pressure will beat down German resistance in this sector.

With the fall of Roulers will come a vast Teutonic retreat, the surrender of the submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the beginning of the collapse of German power in Belgium.

As the battle line struggles forward from day to day it is interesting to know why the Allies manoeuvre for positions south of Dixmude, why they fight so bitterly around Lens and prepare so craftily to drive east on Lille, and north on Rheims. It is to sweep the Germans out of Belgium! Once out of Belgium, Germany's cause is as lost as a penny at the ocean's bottom. And no one knows this better than the Kaiser.

But the war will end and end quickly, when Germany is compelled to vacate the Lorraine and the Metz Valley. Germany's greatest source of iron is the mines of Lorraine. Without these mines she would not have sufficient iron for her needs. Her supply of shells would commence to dwindle, her railroads go to pieces so that transportation would fail, her guns would soon wear out and could not be replaced.

## BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

By act of Congress, approved September 24, 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue not to exceed Two Billion Dollars, worth of War Savings Certificates. It is expected that the people of the United States will purchase that amount during the year 1918. Garrard County's apportionment is Two Hundred and Eighty-Seven Thousand Dollars. This is a big undertaking but Garrard County can do big things; she has been doing big things, and will not fail in this.

A War-Savings certificate is issued without cost, to the purchaser of one or more War-Savings Stamps. Each certificate contains space for twenty War-Savings Stamps and folds to the size of 3 1/2 x 8 inches. During January 1918, the price of War-Savings Stamps is \$4.12 each and for each succeeding month of the year 1 cent per month is added to the price.

When one or more War-Savings Stamps series 1918, are affixed thereto a War-Savings Certificate becomes an obligation of the United States Government, with a maturity value of \$5. on Jan 1st 1923, for each of such stamps. The average issue price of these stamps for the year 1918 plus four per cent interest per annum, compounded quarterly, will amount to \$5 on Jan 1st, 1923.

Thrift Stamps have a face value of twenty-five cents each and are placed on Thrift Cards, having spaces for 16 Thrift Stamps. When filled, the holder may exchange the card on or before Dec. 31, 1918, for a War-Savings Stamp by paying the difference between \$4. and the current issue price of the War-Savings Stamp, which will be 12 cents in January 1918 and 1 cent additional for each succeeding month in that year.

No additional charge is made for a Thrift Card. War-Savings Certificates may be redeemed prior to maturity upon surrender at any money order post office, 10 days after such post office has received from the owner, a written demand for payment. The redemption value of a War Savings Stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate is \$4.12 during January 1918. One cent is added to this redemption value in each succeeding month up to Dec. 1, 1923, \$5.00 will be payable for each War-Savings Stamp affixed to a War-Savings Certificate.

The Security of War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps is just the same as Liberty Bonds, Currency or any other Government obligation. They are backed by the richest nation on earth and the combined wealth of all its people.

War-Savings and Thrift Stamps are now on sale at all Post Offices, Agent Banks and all authorized agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The government expects every patriotic Bank, Store, Shop and other establishment coming into constant contact with the public to qualify as agent of the Treasury Department for the sale of these stamps.

I hope, within the next week or ten days, to secure the appointment of every merchant, in Garrard county as such authorized agent. Those who agree to serve will be placed on an Honor Roll, and this list will be published weekly in the Central Record during the year 1918.

I have appointed the following advisory committee: W. F. Champ, S. C. Denny, J. W. Elmore, Lancaster; R. G. Woods, Paint Lick, and J. C. Williams of Bryantville. Any one wishing advice relative to purchase of these stamps are urged to call on any of them.

I appeal to all schools, clubs, lodges, churches, Sunday Schools, and other organizations to organize themselves into War-Savings Societies. A Society may be organized by any group of ten or more persons, and upon proper application a certificate of affiliation with the National War-Savings Committee will be issued.

I urge the co-operation of every patriotic man, woman and child in Garrard County.

H. V. BASTIN, Chairman  
Garrard County War Savings Com.

## HINT AT BIG DYNAMITE PLOT.

Federal officials believe that in the arrest of an Italian girl conveying fifty pounds of dynamite from Youngstown, Ohio, to some one in Chicago they have uncovered a countrywide Nihilist plot, backed by German money and influence. Rumors were current in the Federal Building that Linda Jose, sixteen, has confessed her connection with a band of anarchists. She is confined in the Waukegan, Lake County Jail under bond of \$2000.

At the same time it was reported from Youngstown, where the girl lives, that dynamite caps, hidden under railroad tracks at Girard, near there, exploded. Two children were seriously injured.

The Youngstown police have evidence they say that the sticks of explosives which the girl carried to Chicago were taken from a construction camp in the vicinity.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS CAKE.

BETTY LYLE WILSON.

This cake has appeared upon the Christmas tables of three Presidents. I have called it "The President's Fruit Cake." I am not a professional caterer, but through circumstances I have been forced into business. The President's cake came about in this way: Some years ago a friend from my home city was a guest at the White House. She happened to mention to Mrs. McKinley my reputed prowess as a cake maker, and upon her return, by way of proving the reputation she had given me, sent a sample of my hand work to the President's wife. A very cordial letter came back, and I made other cakes, for Mrs. McKinley. Later I supplied Mrs. Roosevelt with several Christmas cakes, and this Christmas cake recipe was the basis of a cake which was served to President Taft.

Through the small fame which came to me as the result of these White House cakes I have been led to killing many orders. Senators, Cabinet officers, Judges and Governors have asked me to make cakes for them, and I have always complied. Last Christmas I sent one to Governor Hughes, of New York, and another to the Governor of Missouri, and many of my cakes have gone abroad. Incidentally they have brought me in quite a little income, and many other women might find it worth their while to study the art of cake making and decorating. It is an art, however, that requires much study and experiment.

The cake is made as follows: 1 pound of butter, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour browned and sifted, 12 eggs beaten separately, 5 pounds of seeded raisins, 14 pounds of shredded citron peel, 1 glass of grape jelly, 2 teaspoons of melted chocolate, 1 pound of crystallized cherries, 1 pound of crystallized diced pineapple, 1 pound of blanched almonds cut fine, 1 pound of shelled pecans cut small, 1 tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, 1 scant tablespoonful of grated nutmeg, 4 tablespoonful of allspice, 1 scant teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one glass of grape juice and two teaspoonful of rose water.

Soak the almonds over night in the rose water, and the fruit in the grape juice for the same length of time. Cream the butter and sugar thoroughly, add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, then the spices, grape jelly and chocolate. Next add the beaten whites of the eggs and part of the flour. Roll the fruit in the rest of the flour, making it into the cake in small quantities at a time. Add the nuts last. Bake or steam the cake from four to six hours in small or large moulds. If steamed, dry off in a slow oven for one hour.

## PAINT LICK

Mrs. B. W. White is in with La Grippe.

Misses Emma and Ora Estridge spent the week-end at home.

Several from this place attended the funeral of Dr. Mays in Lancaster.

Miss Nannie Robinson was a visitor in Berea Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Lucy Williams, of Richmond, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Eld Williams.

Miss Maude Ledford, of Berea, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Camp Sunday.

Mrs. M. K. Ross who has been confined to her bed, has the sympathy of the entire community and hopes for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Shearer of Red House is with her sister, Mrs. Jennie Searey, who has been sick for some time.

While crossing the railroad bridge, Mrs. George Treadway was struck by the train and knocked off, falling fifteen feet to the creek bank. Mrs. Treadway did not hear the first whistle of the train and when she saw it coming she began running in order to reach the abutment where there was room for her to stand. Fanning in that, she crouched on the edge of the ties and held, but the coach steps struck her and knocked her off. She had one foot on the train but broken and a scalp wound and her left side badly bruised and up to the present time has been confined to her bed. She has the sympathy of the entire community and hopes for her speedy recovery.

## For Sale

TAB RANEY FARM of 172 ACRES

3 miles from Lancaster on Hustonville Pike.

John S. Baughman, Agent.

Phone 1301.

P. O. Box 355.

DANVILLE, KY.

## Here is Something You Can Do

Buy War Saving Stamps and  
HELP TO STOP THE WAR

Call and ask about them. It is your Duty.

## The Citizens National Bank

OF LANCASTER, KY.

B. F. HILSON, President. J. J. WALKER, Vice Pres.  
W. D. PERRY, Asst. Cashier. JOE J. WALKER, JR., Book Keeper.  
W. F. CHAMP, Cashier.

ON ROLL OF HONOR.



## Draw A Check

for the money you owe and note how much more respectfully your creditors regard you. They like to do business with a man who has an account at the

Garrard Bank & Trust Co.

They know he is doing business in a business like way. Better open such an account even if your affairs are not large. They will grow all right.

The Garrard Bank & Trust Company

## W. O. RIGNEY.

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Office Phone 18.

Residence Phone 33.

Lancaster, - - - Kentucky.



**OLIVER, SYRACUSE, TURNING AND HILL SIDE PLOWS.**  
**Vulcan Plows, Oliver and Deer Riding Plows, Manure**  
**Spreaders, Corn Shellers, Six H P Gas Engine.**  
**Deere Corn Planters and Drills, Black Hawk Corn**  
**Planters, American and Cambria Fence.**  
 Collars, Hames, Breeching, Trace Chains, Collar Pads, Saddles and Har-  
 nesses. Malleable Cast and Steel Ranges from \$35.00 to \$75.00.  
 It will pay you to get our prices.

**J. R. MOUNT & CO.**  
 The Deal House.

## AUTO EXCHANGE.

If you have an auto to sell or if you want to buy one, or if you have a Touring Car and want a Roadster, or the reverse—write us.

**We Have Several Good Used Cars at Very Low Prices.**

We also operate a first class repair shop and do Storage Battery work.  
 Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**The Danville Buick Co**

L. B. PUNN, Proprietor.

Walnut Street. Danville, Kentucky.



## Don't Buy a Wagon Until You Have Seen the Columbus

Before you decide on any wagon, examine the Columbus. Strongly built of the best possible material the Columbus wagon gives the most satisfactory service for the longest period of years. There is no secret in the notably long life of the Columbus wagon. It is the result of the methods employed in construction. There is no wood in this wagon which has not been air-dried under shelter from one to two years.

The axle and the spokes of the wheels are hickory; the hounds, lighters and the boards are oak, and the bottom of the box is straight grained poplar. These are not a few examples of the care which is taken to make the wagon as durable as possible. The result is that the Columbus wagon is a valuable investment in reliability and endurance. Come in and examine for yourself. You will be pleased.

**Becker & Ballard.**

Phone 27.

Bryantville, Ky.

## RED BLOOD AMERICANISM IS COMING TO THE FRONT

Right now this Country is calling for men of stout hearts and sound bodies. It needs them to keep Old Glory triumphant and unsullied in the air.

The exigency now confronting us emphasizes, as nothing else could, the importance of good health, both as an individual and national asset.

It gives point to the suggestion, often emanating from this office, that everybody should guard their health as a priceless possession. When you find yourself running down and not exactly keyed up to the fighting pitch, as is the case with everybody at times. You ought to come to Nature's relief and take a course of

### COM-CEL-SAR

[Legally guaranteed to satisfy you, or money back]

If you'll do that, you will not experience the discomfort of being sent back home for lack of red blood when you answer the call of the colors.

COM-CEL-SAR sells at One Dollar for three boxes, legally guaranteed for the stomach, liver, kidney's, bowels, bladder, blood and indigestion and headaches, rheumatism and nervousness.

SCIENCE SOPE is best for HUMAN SKIN, only 10c a bar, 3 bars 25c. Try our COWBOY LINIMENT, for all Pains, bruises, burns, etc. 25c and 60c bottles.

**STORMES DRUG STORE, Lancaster, Ky.**

**Dakota Jack-White-Moon Remedy Co.**

3729-31 West Broadway, LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Gossip About People

A brief mention of the comings and goings by those who are interested in.

Mrs. Victor Lear is reported ill of pneumonia.

Mr. Hanks Hudson of Danville was in town Monday.

Mr. John M. Farra spent the week end in Louisville.

Mrs. Ross Hester is quite ill at her home on Hill Court.

Mr. Joe Burns was a visitor in Nicholasville Sunday.

Miss Tommie Francis was in Danville shopping Friday.

Mr. S. G. Haselden made a business trip to Cincinnati last week.

Mr. Will Rice Amon of State College spent the week end with his parents.

Mr. George Brown was in Danville Friday in the interest of his tobacco.

Miss Jessie Ray Sanders of Cottonburg is visiting Mrs. Roy Schoeder.

Mr. Alexander Robinson has gone to Danville where he will enter Centre College.

Mrs. Jennie Frye of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph.

Messrs. Fisher Herring and Charlie Anderson were in Danville Tuesday on business.

Mrs. H. E. Walter and daughter, Miss Kathleen, were in Danville shopping Friday.

Mr. Frank Robinson of Danville was in town Monday, looking after the milk market.

Mr. Robert Thompson, Jr., is in Lexington visiting his sister, Mrs. Alfred Root.

Mr. Mace Wickers of Shelby, N. C., is at the grip at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lear.

Mrs. Lena Johnson of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her son, Mrs. Edward Newman of Stanford.

Miss Elizabeth Scott, one of the most popular High School teachers, who has been ill for several days is convalescent.

Miss Lucy Francis, of Paint Lick, is here at the bedside of her aunt, Mrs. Ann Robinson who continues quite ill.

Mrs. Samuel G. Haselden and son are visiting in Nicholasville the guests of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Powell Huncann.

Mrs. J. B. Kennard entertained at a six o'clock dinner Saturday in honor of Mrs. Mack Wickers, of North Carolina.

Mrs. C. L. Morgan and little daughters, Katherine and Ruby, spent the week end in Richmond with Mrs. M. Wicks.

Mrs. and Mrs. Maurice Ashley have returned to their home in Lexington after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Sanford.

Mrs. Bascom Osborne left Monday afternoon for the bedside of her husband who is ill of pneumonia at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Mrs. Anna Bailey returned to her home near Stanford after a delightful visit to Mrs. J. C. Robinson and Mrs. R. E. Henry.

Miss Mary Lynn Fox, formerly of Lancaster, but who now resides in Lincoln county, will leave this week for a several months stay in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph and sister, Mrs. Jennie Frye left Tuesday for Chattanooga Tenn., to visit Mrs. Joseph's daughter, Mrs. Charlie Davis.

Mrs. Nina Cottrell Askins and pretty little daughter, have returned to Lexington, after an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cottrell.

Mr. R. L. Elkin has returned from Atlanta, where he spent several days with Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkin and Mrs. Robert Elkin who is spending the winter there.

In asking that the Central Record be sent to him, Mr. Givens Terrill writes us that he is now pleasantly located at Newport News, Va., and likes his job with the Government Ship Building Company of that city, and adds that it is some city.

Mr. Heene Sanders recently of the Hubble section, has completed, and is occupying, his handsome new home on Danville pike. This home is attractive and complete in all its appointments and Mr. Sanders and his family have received a warm welcome into this good neighborhood.

Sergeant H. Clay Hamilton, Jr., who has been in the service for the past four years, stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex. and Ft. Douglas, Wash. but at the present is in the 329th. Field Artillery, Little Rock, Ark., has been home on a furlough. He also saw service on the Mexican border, and was in the famous raid after Villa.

Mrs. W. W. Hays or Stanford spent Saturday with Mrs. James A. Benzley.

Miss Allie Arnold left last night to resume her duties in the It and D. College at Morgantown, N. C.

Mrs. Lottie Ware left yesterday to visit her relatives in Clarksville Tenn. Mrs. R. E. McRoberts accompanied her as far as Louisville.

Miss Margaret Cook, of Lancaster, was the guest of Mrs. Porter Hudson for the weekend and attended the dance Friday evening at Danville. Messengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ellis, of Wilkeson, N. C. arrived in the city yesterday and are the pleasant guests of Mrs. Ellis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kavanaugh.

J. M. Craig, who bought a half interest in the Thome Thompson farm near Lancaster, will move to the farm in the early spring. Mr. Craig is one of our best and most progressive citizens, and we shall regret to lose him from our number. Mt Vernon Signal.

The announcement has been received here of the marriage of Mrs. Rozella Gully Dunn to Mr. Sam Goldenburg, the marriage taking place at Louisville, January 13th. They are now living in Memphis Tenn, where Mr. Goldenburg is in the mercantile business. Her friends here wish for them much happiness.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky take pleasure in announcing the election of Mr. Thomas P. Cooper, as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station. Mr. Cooper has been for a number of years Director of the Experiment Station and of Extension in the North Dakota Agricultural College. His work there has attracted widespread attention. Since his election to the position at the University of Kentucky he has been asked to take charge of the seed purchasing work which the Government is pursuing in the Northwest. His new duties prevent him from entering upon this important service. He will assume his official duties at the University in January.

A Norfolk paper has the following: Mrs. Richard B. Spauld, Jr., was hostess at her home in Redgate avenue yesterday afternoon at a bridge tea given in company to Mrs. Richard Page, who has recently come to Norfolk to reside. The rooms were tastefully arranged with white narcissus and rose lights. Auction bridge was played and there were two tables with prizes for the highest score, and following the game a few additional guests were invited in for afternoon tea. Mrs. Spauld was assisted in pouring tea by Mrs. Alan G. Burrow, and in addition to the guest of honor, Mrs. Spauld's guests included, Mrs. Lillian Baldwin, Mrs. John N. Seabell, Jr., Mrs. Alan G. Burrow, Mrs. E. R. F. Wells, Mrs. T. C. Farrington, Mrs. George Twoby, Mrs. Samuel McGinn, Mrs. Creighton Burgess, Mrs. J. E. Heath, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Ferguson, Mrs. J. C. Dabney, Mrs. R. E. Daughton, Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Jr., and Miss Laura Dodson.

Produce Finer Liven Yarn. Using a chemical process, a Moscow engineer claims to have produced a finer linen yarn than the finest spun, at low cost.

**True Affection.**  
 A youngster, fond of visiting uncles and very affectionate, startled his mother by remarking if she died he would stuff her so that he could sit in her lap all the time.

**Pity Him!**  
 Don't laugh at the pale, emaciated fellow who says "Good morning" to you late in the afternoon, cautions the Moberly Index. The chap may be a worker on a morning newspaper and may have just "got up."—Kansas City Times.

**The Real Thing.**  
 It makes a fellow step higher when some big man says of him: "He is the smartest man in this town." and that is nothing by the side of having a little chip single up to your side and whisper softly, "I like you." You're so good to me?"—Farm Life.

**To Renew Linoleum.**  
 When linoleum becomes worn, polish it with prepared liquid wax. Dampen an old piece of woolen underwear with a tablespoonful of the wax and rub the linoleum with it as if you were scrubbing the floor. Polish with a dry woolen cloth until it shines. This removes the faded colors. After the first coat of wax, the linoleum may be polished daily with a waxed cloth fastened to a mop handle, thus saving the housekeeper from scrubbing the floors.

**Oriental Ruby.**  
 The oriental ruby consists of nearly pure aluminum—i. e., oxide of aluminum in a crystalline form, containing but one per cent of oxide of iron and one-half of 1 per cent of any other substance. The specific gravity of this precious stone is higher than that of any other gem, ranging from 3.9 to 4.2. Aluminum, the metal, has, when cast, a density of 2.58; when forged, of 2.7; or only one-third of that of forged steel or a fourth of that of silver. The melting point is about 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

## SONGS OF THE RED CROSS WORKERS.

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**  
 Intermittent folds of gauze.  
 For those whom we shall never see.  
 Remember when your fingers pause,  
 That every drop of blood to stain  
 This whiteness, falls for you and me.  
 Part of the price that keeps us free.  
 To serve our own, that keeps us clean  
 From shame that other women know.  
 Oh saviors we have never seen,  
 Forgive us that we are so slow!  
 God if that blood should cry in vain  
 And we have let our moment go!

—Annie Josephine Bure in Southern Woman's Magazine.

The local chapter of the Red Cross is well attended tho there is room for many more to help in the work. Twenty-seven were present Friday morning and in the afternoon there were forty-three. Three boxes were shipped which contained 15 hospital shirts, 280 gauze compresses, 6 sweaters, 4 pairs of socks, and 14 pairs of wristlets.

The Bryantville Red Cross workers have distributed yarn among all the people and sweaters and socks are being knit while the weather continues too bad to meet for other sewing. This same condition exists at Paint Lick and all sections of the county but the knitting is essential and the articles will be welcomed when turned in.

**THE END OF A PERFECT ROW.**  
 This short poem about the trials and joys of knitters written by a Wellesley college girl will appeal to all who knit. It is patterned after "The End of a Perfect Day" and is called "The End of a Perfect Row".

When you come to the end of a perfect row,  
 And you sit alone with your wool,  
 And your loom heaves with a rhythmic  
 Sigh,  
 For the joy that you've followed the  
 Rule,  
 Do you think what the end of a perfect  
 Row  
 Can mean to a tired heart.

When you've dropped each stitch, since  
 You've learned to purl  
 And you lost three more at the start?  
 Well this is the end of a perfect row.  
 And the end of a sweater, too.  
 Though it's for a man that is big and  
 Strong,  
 It will be pretty tight, 'tis true,  
 But toiling has strengthened this per-  
 feet row,  
 A nice piece of the knitter's art,  
 And 'twill stand at the end, still strong  
 and firm,  
 When the whole thing comes apart.

Jury money ready.  
 J. J. Walker, Trustee.

Taukage, the best feed for grow-  
 ing hogs, Hudson, Hughes & Farnau.

**EGGSACTLY.**  
 Little eggs, you've gone so far  
 That I wonder what you are;  
 Lately when I heard of you,  
 You had just reached thirty-two;  
 Now the eggman says to me  
 You have soared to sixty-three.  
 Tell me have you reached the top?  
 Antichancevergonastop?

Cotton Seed Meal is the best feed  
 for cattle. For sale by Hudson,  
 Hughes & Farnau.

**Drive Turkeys to Market.**  
 In some sections of Texas turkeys are driven to market. In one instance a flock of 3000 turkeys was driven 13 miles in two days. Twice a year a train called the "turkey special" leaves Moberly, Tenn. Carloads of turkeys are sent to Moberly from the surrounding country, and these are hauled up into one train and rushed to New York. Each car contains about 1200 birds and a man is sent to care for them. In spite of all possible speed and care, however, the birds are said to lose about 12 per cent of their weight in shipment.

**FARMS WANTED**  
 Farm of 100 to 150 acres, improved, must lay well and be productive at \$100 to \$150. per acre.

Farm of about 100 acres, well improved, must be good land in two or three miles of Lancaster, on pike. Will pay as much as \$200. per acre for the right farm.

Will buy two or three farms worth the money anywhere in this or adjoining counties.

We are now receiving inquiries for farms for sale for 1918 possession. If you have a farm you expect to dispose of this year, list now; the earlier the better. If the farm you own is too small we will sell it and find you a larger one. Auction sales solicited. For farms, city property for sale or exchange consult the

D. A. Thomas Realty Agency.

**ORIENTAL RUBY.**

**TO RENEW LINOLEUM.**

**THE REAL THING.**

**TRUE AFFECTION.**

**PITY HIM!**

**PRODUCE FINER LIVEN YARN.**

## YOU'LL FIND IT IN THIS COLUMN.

**WANTED:** Good cow. T. M. Lyons, 1-21-30. Lancaster, Ky.

**FOR SALE:** Team of good work mules, wagon and set of harness. 1-21-30. Sam Cotton.

All persons having claims against the estate of Geo. Davis deceased will present same at once, properly proven, to me or my attorney, H. C. Kauffman, 1-21-30. R. C. Boian, Ex.

**FOR SALE:** Small 25 acre farm productive and lies well. Three room box house, one half mile of Hubble. Price \$75.00. Terms reasonable. 1-17-30. Butler Sutton.

**FOR SALE:** Two good runabouts, good condition, each equipped with "one mount" demountable wheels, six to a car. Price \$225 and \$250, no less. Dr. B. C. Rose, 1-17-30. Bryantville, Ky.

**FOR SALE:** One hundred and twenty-five tons of good quality corn silage. Good shelter and attention, will feed as directed. Hartwell Shanks, 11 Lincoln National Bank, Stanford, Ky.

**FOR SALE.**  
 I have twenty good, well broke mules four to seven years old, ranging in price from \$150 to \$250. W. H. Horton.

**LOANS ON FARMS.**  
 Unlimited amount of money to loan on good farms. Can be paid off any time. No loan fee charged. Ask about this NEW plan. H. A. THOMAS, Real Estate Insurance.

**SALESMAN WANTED**  
 Lubricating oil, grease, specialties, paint. Part or whole time. Commission basis until ability is established. Man with rig preferred. RIVERSIDE REFINING CO., 1-20-30. Cleveland, Ohio.

**A REMINDER.**  
 Having been advised that there will be a further advance in automobile between March and April first, we will give you this as a reminder. Place your orders now and avoid the advance. Very truly yours, R. M. ARNOLD.

**WORKMULES FOR SALE.**  
 We have 30 good work mules for sale three to seven years old, all mares except four. Will sell single or in pairs. Some extra good, well-matched teams of mule mules ready for the plow, all broken. J. E. Robinson, Lancaster, Ky.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
 Garrard Circuit Court, James Temple's Adm., et al. Piffs. vs. Alice Temple, et al.

By order of the Garrard Circuit court in the above case I am ordered to loan the fund in my hands as Commissioner amounting to about \$575.00. Approved security will be required. W. H. Brown, M. C. G. C. C.

**FOR SALE**  
**LIVE STOCK AT BARGAINS.**  
 Two coming two year old mare mules and dandy good ones; 2 two year old horse colts; 1 coming three year old well broke stud colt; 1 eight year old mare in foal to Jack, good worker and driver; 5 sows to farrow in March; 5 shoats weight about 100 pounds each; 1 good hog; 2 good cows, one fresh; 3 bull calves. Will sell worth the money. Tom W. Conn, Lancaster, Ky.

**Plumbing**  
**HEATING, GUT-**  
**TERING, ROOF-**  
**ING, ROOF RE-**  
**PAIRING,**  
**Ventilating and all**  
**kinds of Tin Work.**  
 Your business will be appreciated.  
**P. B. WILLIAMS**



WHY WE CALL OUR HOUSE THE

HOME

- It is HOME you like best.
- It is HOME where you get best treatment.
- It is HOME of the best organization.
- It is HOME of the best light.
- It is HOME of the high prices.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Come with your next load and make yourself at HOME at the

Home Tobacco W'house

INCORPORATED.

RICHMOND, KY.



### The Evening Line-Up

Both children and grown-ups, with coughs and colds, are all the better for a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar at bed time. It wards off croup, stops tickling throat, and hacking coughs, and makes an otherwise feverish, sleepless night of coughing and distress, a quiet and restful one.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, Mr. Chas. Baker, writes: "My wife would not think of using any other cough medicine, so Foley's Honey and Tar is certain to bring quick relief. It is especially effective in cases of bad coughs, and we give it to our children and recommend it always as a safe remedy, for it contains no opiates."

Storries Drug Store.

### GUNNS CHAPEL.

Master Billie Kurtz has been ill.

Mr. Frank Land said a hug to Mr. Silas Matthews at 146.

Mr. W. P. Long was a guest Sunday and Monday of Mr. J. M. Amon.

Miss Eunice Stotts was a guest of Misses Bessie and Bessie Teater, Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grow and children spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grow at Tattersville.

Mr. Isaac Brown of Boyle county spent a part of the past week here, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kurtz.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stotts, Messrs. Lewis Murphy and Joe Davis were in Lancaster Tuesday on legal business.

Misses Myrtle Davis, Mary Kurtz and Christine Davis were guests of Mrs. John Land and Miss Lenna Hollon Friday and Saturday.

A number of young folks were guests of Miss Lenna Hollon on Monday evening, in honor of Miss Beulah Sebastian, the bride elect.

Rev. P. F. Sebastian, Mr. and Mrs. John Land and Miss Lenna Hollon were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Davis and daughter, Sunday.

**Hens Lay**  
**AMAZINGLY**  
when kept in good condition with  
**BOURBON POULTRY REMEDY**  
A few drops in the drinking water  
keep hens healthy and make  
them lay. Cures and prevents  
croup, colds, sore throat and other  
diseases. One six-cent bottle  
makes 12 gallons of medicine.  
As druggists or  
by mail, post  
paid. Poultry bought free on request.  
**BOURBON REMEDY CO., Louisville, Ky.**  
SOLD BY R. E. McROBERTS

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Agee and little daughter of Madison were guests of Mrs. Agee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sebastian, Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Beulah Sebastian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sebastian, and Mr. Otis Stotts only son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stotts were married by Rev. S. G. Callison at his home in Lancaster Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 23rd. Messrs. James Sebastian, Willie Calico and Miss Jessie Myrtle Isbell were the attendants. A lively "chivari" was given the happy couple at the home of Mr. Sebastian Wednesday evening by some of the young ladies and men of the community. We extend our congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Stotts. They are at home with the farmer's parents on the Wolf Trail.

### GUY.

Mr. M. B. Turner is quite ill.

Mr. Jake Foley is on the sick list.

Mr. Willie Heazley has finished his tobacco crop.

Miss Allie Hollon was a recent guest of Miss Elizabeth Beazley.

Mrs. John Broadus has returned from a two week visit at Whites Lick.

Misses Mary and Ellen Turner were guests of Miss Allie Hollon last Thursday.

Mrs. Charlie Blanks is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. W. S. Scott.

Charlie Yater has just delivered a couple of loads of tobacco, prices unknown.

Mrs. James L. Yantis has returned from a two months visit to her sister at Somerset.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yater are now moving to the place they rented from Mr. Guy Davidson.

Misses Annie Mae, Lida and Jean Broadus have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Broadus.

### CARTERSVILLE.

Mr. Chas. Anglin is very sick.

Mrs. Susie Renfro is very sick at this writing.

Mrs. S. M. Davis visited Mrs. Jeff Davis last Thursday.

Mrs. Dora Davis entertained a number of friends last Sunday.

Mr. F. F. Robinson visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen last Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Davis and children visited Mrs. Susie Renfro last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Crutcher are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Pennington visited Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Roop last Sunday.

Miss Susie Robinson is visiting her

grandmother, Mrs. J. T. Allen this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Allen and daughter, Susie, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen last Sunday.

Mrs. Maud Bryant visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crutcher last Saturday and Sunday.

The Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at White Lick Baptist Church last Saturday and Sunday.

### STANFORD

Mrs. Lula Johnson, of Lancaster, is the guest of Mrs. R. M. Newland, her niece.

Miss Lena and Mary Dee Beck are the guests of Mrs. W. R. Hawkins at Corbin.

Mrs. W. W. Hays spent Saturday in Lancaster with James A. Beazley and family.

Miss Irene Crutcher, of Shepherdsville, was the week-end guest of Miss Demaster.

J. W. Williams, who has been quite ill with pneumonia is thought to be slowly proving.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons of Richmond is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. M. Newland and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shanks have returned home after spending several weeks in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Williams, of Nicholasville, have been visiting relatives here for a few days.

Mrs. M. D. Early and E. J. Brown and Howard Newland were in Frankfort the first of the week.

Mayor A. B. Florence and Hon. W. H. Shanks were in Richmond this week in the interest of their oil business.

Mrs. W. C. Shanks is visiting her daughter, Miss Margaret Shanks at Science Hill Academy, Shelbyville.

Mrs. W. R. Hawkins, of Corbin, has returned home after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bedell Chancellor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephram Murphy of Tucson, Arizona, have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George F. DeBorde.

Miss Amanda Newell, of Somerset, is the guest of Miss Mary Lee Fox. She goes to State Normal at Richmond from here.

Wesley Emory, who was appointed Field Secretary in France, has landed "over there" safely. He made the trip in seventeen days.

Joe Hackley, who is with the Western Electric Company and now in London England, writes to his mother, Mrs. J. T. Hackley of the recent air raids that he witnessed.

William Yager, who has been a

home from Cleveland Ohio, for several weeks on account of his health, left Monday for Martinsville, Ind., where he hopes to rid himself of rheumatism.

At an early hour Monday morning the warehouse back of W. H. Higgins' store was discovered to be on fire. Upon investigation it was learned that the flame had been caused by a live wire. Very little damage was done.

R. M. Blackerby has bought of Geo. A. Carpenter his 112 acre farm, on the Crab Orchard pike and adjoining his farm, paying \$9,000 for it. He also bought five acres of land of Mrs. S. E. Owsley, which adjoins his land, price being private.

Dr. R. H. Crossfield, President of Transylvania University, Lexington, delivered a very forcible sermon at the Christian church here Sunday morning on "The Divinity of Christ". Monday morning he went to the Graded School, and delivered an address on "Winning the War".

County Clerk G. B. Cooper spent Saturday in Louisville with his son, James C. Cooper, who left last Sunday for the Aviation School at Chicago. The latter Mr. Cooper volunteered last week, but had hoped to be able to remain at Centre College, Danville for about three months and at that time would have received his diploma.

C. C. McPherson who came here recently from Lebanon Junction, and accepted a position in the First National Bank, left Tuesday for Livingston, where he accepted the place as cashier of the State Bank in that city. Mr. McPherson made many friends during his short sojourn in this city and it is with much regret that they see him leave. The place was made vacant by cashier Charlie Thompson resigning.

Sam Thurman, colored, was arrested here Saturday night when he stepped off the train from Lebanon where he had been after whiskey. He had 24 pints in a basket. He was immediately placed in jail by Chief of Police Wood. He proved that he went after the booze for Charlie Hocker, colored, and so Hocker was also taken before the board of inquiry and then ordered to jail, where they will remain until after their trial and then probably longer.

The Liberty Service League that was organized in this city by Dr. E. J. Brown and others is being highly praised and much good will be done by it. The members pledge themselves to do whatever they can in assisting to win the war; to look after the ones that are left at home and protecting the government in any way that they can. Judge Charles A. Hardin was here Friday evening and delivered an address to a crowded room. The members of the league meet every Friday night.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF LANCASTER.

Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$30,000.

A. R. DENNY, President  
J. E. STORMES, Vice Pres't.  
S. C. DENNY, Cashier.  
J. R. Harris, 1st-Book-Keeper J. L. GILL, Gen-Book-Keeper

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Samuel D. Cochran, Alex. R. Denny, J. H. Posey, J. E. Stormes, S. C. Denny, J. L. Gill, Dr. W. M. Elliott, Directors.

# KELLY Tobacco Seed.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Other seed is being sold under their name. The Genuine Improved "Standing Up" Burley tobacco seed raised by B. L. Kelly & Sons, can be procured only from the raiser and is not genuine unless put up in packages having a fac-simile of their signature as shown below which trade mark is now patented and on file in the U. S. Patent Office at Washington. Any infringements will be prosecuted. Seed packed from best selected pods, produced by champion tobacco growers of Kentucky for the past 25 years.

Price \$1.00 Per Ounce  
SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

R. F. D. No. 1.  
(Trade Mark Patented)

Send All Mail Orders To  
**B. L. KELLY & SONS**  
R. F. D. No. 1, LANCASTER, KY.



SELL YOUR TOBACCO WITH

TELEPHONE 97.

# MADISON TOBACCO W' HSE CO.

INCORPORATED

3rd Street, L. &amp; A. Depot, Richmond, Kentucky.

LOOSE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET

THE PIONEER

LARGEST FLOOR SPACE

Market is better by some two or three dollars over last weeks sales. Receipts have been very light on account of weather conditions. We are expecting good sales and a strong market from this on. We are prepared to take care of you at all times. Phone 97 for market conditions.

## Some of the late Garrard County Crops Sold:

Wells and Smith	1170 pounds	Average \$ 33.33
J.W. Tarum	2255 pounds	Average 33.71
Floyd Curtis	2775 pounds	Average 32.18
J. N. Ross	3705 pounds	Average 31.32
Prewitt and Moberly	2510 pounds	Average 31.21
Broodius and Garrett	2305 pounds	Average 33.08
Long and King	2580 pounds	Average 34.43

SPLENDID LIGHT

FREE STALLS

FIRE INSURANCE

A SQUARE DEAL TO ALL.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

E. C. MILLION, PRESIDENT.

T. J. CURTIS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. C. BENNETT, SECRETARY-TREAS.

## He Removed the Danger Signal

Frank W. Sherman, Laconia, N. Y., writes: "I suffered with kidney trouble, had a tired feeling in my back, did not have any ambition and felt all tired out. I used Foley Kidney Pills and in a few days began to feel better, and now I have entirely recovered and have had no return of my painful symptoms." (You cannot help becoming nervous and feeling tired and worn out when the kidneys fail to filter and throw out of the system the poisonous waste matter that causes kidney troubles and bladder ailments.) Backache is one of Nature's danger signals that the kidneys are clogged up and inactive. It is often followed by rheumatism, annoying bladder or urinary disorders, puffiness under the eyes, swollen ankles and painful joints. Foley Kidney Pills get right at the source of trouble. They invigorate the kidneys to healthy action and when the kidneys properly perform their functions the poisonous waste matter is eliminated from the system.

STORMES DRUG STORE.

## THE MACHINERY

### OF THE ARMY.

This is a day of many issues and when each one appears the all important factor in winning the World War. We believe in the importance and appreciate the value of every part of the mechanism that goes to make up the machinery that shall light our battles for us. Each issue is a spoke in that great wheel, each is as important as the other, and it takes the perfection of every part, if only a small screw, to hold the great wheel together. Hoover says that food will win the war. Daniel says that it will take the ships and marines, the army men are calling for troops and hope to make efficient soldiers out of their raw material. Garfield is urging the conservation of fuel, and then there is the great army of bird men who are to swoop over the lines bringing back maps of the enemy and their position and at the same time protect their own lines. There is no part of this great army that is of more interest than Uncle Sam's bird army, and one recalls with pride that the airship was an American invention, the Wright brothers being the first practical demonstrators of this 20th. century wonder. Much has been done to perfect this machine and to-day almost every factory in our country is busy day and night turning out some part of these 20,000 and over machines that are soon to be put in the fields of France. To every machine there is allowed two engines. Every machine and every flyer will need two

men to help keep the machine in order, so the 20,000 air fighters there will be a retinue of 60,000 men. This new method of war-fare has opened up a new and attractive avenue for the enthusiastic youth to try his nerve and show his patriotism and many are answering the call. Only perfect specimens of manhood are chosen and they must be well educated and quick to learn or they are rejected. This branch of the army has to do individual work and much depends on them. One airman often is able to do the work of a score of infantrymen, one aviator often putting to rout a hundred of his foes. Great things are expected to happen when our 20,000 airships reach France. To put them there and to keep that many in the field is a stupendous job but America, being in, is equal to it.

## U. S. FIGHTERS TAKE OUT \$4,000,000,000 INSURANCE

This Is Just Start In Opinion Of Secretary of Treasury McAdoo.

Fighting forces of the United States have taken out \$4,000,000,000 of insurance under the plan offered by the Government according to a statement issued by Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo. But this is only a beginning in Mr. McAdoo's opinion, since three-quarters of a million men have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity offered by this plan, which Mr. McAdoo calls "liberal and unprecedented."

In his statement, the Secretary says: "To acquaint our gallant soldiers and sailors and their families with this insurance protection offered by the Government I have called together a committee of insurance executives to direct a campaign of education designed to reach every home in the country."

"Since most men now in service must apply for insurance before February 12, prompt action is imperative. Unless, therefore, every influence and medium of education is brought to bear upon the men and their families, many will forfeit the benefit of the insurance."

"All enlisted men, commissioned officers and members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, owe it to themselves and their dependants to take the full \$10,000 of insurance and to take it now."

## "DON'TS" FOR PUBLIC ROADS

Alabama State Highway Department Issues Booklet Containing Excellent Suggestions.

Most of the states now have "good roads days" each year. Alabama, which has a law establishing two such days, has gone a step farther by requiring that the state highway department must publish annually a good roads day program or booklet, containing the governor's proclamation and other pertinent matter. In this publication for the current year is a list of "Don'ts," and while the suggestions were written for good roads days, most of them have an every-day value that makes them worth reading. The list follows:

Don't wait for your neighbor to start something, start it yourself. Don't wait for the county commissioners to have that hole in the road, about the size of a water bucket, in front of your gate, filled. Fill it yourself.

Don't kick about the bad roads when you are turning water from natural channels into the public highway. Would you permit the county at will to turn water on your farm?

Don't try to carry water and traffic in the same place. One or the other must seek a new location—Alabama is dry.

Don't drown a gravel or sand-clay road high and have little, narrow, deep ditches on the sides.

Don't forget that the good road is a road with a tight roof and a dry cellar.

## USEFUL TOOL FOR ORCHARDS

Saw Blade Fastened to Long Handle Will Be Found Satisfactory in Cutting Limbs.

This tool is very handy when a high limb is to be cut and it is out of reach by the ladder. Your blacksmith can make one, but if the hardware store sells anything as good, better



Handy Orchard Saw.

buy-it because you will then be more likely to get a well tempered tool. It can be fastened to a long handle by slipping iron rings over it and driving them on tight. The saw blade can be of any fineness to suit the work in hand.

## LANCASTER WOMAN NOT WORRIED OVER FOOD SHORTAGE.

"I have lived on toast and water for over 10 months and have been scarcely able to eat anything for the past year. I began suffering from stomach trouble and floating 5 years ago. A friend recommended Mavr's Wonderful Remedy and since taking 6 doses I feel I am entirely restored; even cabbage does not hurt me." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

R. E. McROBERTS, Druggist.

## TEST YOUR SEED CORN.

The farmers of Garrard county are today confronted with one of the most serious problems in their history due to the fact that a very large proportion of their enormous corn crop is unfit for seed purposes.

Within the past weeks I have tested corn for a number of farmers in the county and in every case the germination was very low, running from 20 to 30 per cent. This is entirely too low to be used for seed purposes and such corn should not be used to plant.

There is no living man who can look at an ear of corn and guarantee it will come up if he could his fortune would be made this year by merely going from farm to farm and charging each farmer for this so-called expert advice.

There is but one way to find out and that is to TEST EVERY EAR THAT YOU PLANT THIS YEAR. Some farmers say, "I will test mine by waiting until the ground gets warm and then planting in the 'good old-fashioned way; none of this new fangled stuff for me, for my father always grew good corn and he never heard of testing seed corn." Such men will not only jeopardize the success of their crops but they are hurting our nation. We need a bumper crop of corn to win the war and any man who fails through prejudice, negligence or self-conceit to secure good seed corn for his 1918 corn crop will certainly not be doing his part to win this war.

Any ten-year-old school child can

test seed corn. It can be tested in a number of ways, one of the easiest and simplest being the so-called "rag doll" method. Secure sheeting of a good quality and tear into strips from 8 to 10 inches wide and 3 to 5 inches long. Where these are to be used very much it is well to hem the edges, as otherwise the ravelings sometime disarrange the kernels in unrolling. Each cloth should then be marked with a heavy pencil; first lengthwise in the middle and then crosswise, making squares about 3 inches wide. Number the squares 1, 2, 3, etc.

Moisten the cloth and lay it on a table or board of convenient size. Pick up the first ear to be tested; mark this ear No. 1 by sticking a single nail through a piece of paper, marked No. 1, into the butt end of the ear. Now from ear No. 1, secure one kernel each from the butt, middle and tip of the ear and then turn the ear over and secure three more kernels from the same places on this side of the ear. When the cloth has been filled, begin at the upper end with ears Nos. 1 and 2, etc., and roll the cloth up. Since the cloth is moistened the kernels will not push out of place. When the rolling of the cloth has been finished tie a string rather loosely about the middle of the roll, or better still, use a rubber band. As many rolls may be used as are necessary to contain the corn which one has to test. From 20 to 50 ears may be tested in each roll, depending upon the length.

After the rolls have been filled they should be placed in a bucket of water, where they may remain for from 2 to 18 hours depending upon the preference of the operator. At the end of this time pour off the water and turn the bucket upside down over the rolls or a box may be used for this purpose. A couple of small pieces of wood should preferably be laid under the rolls and one edge of the roll should be lifted from 1 to 2 inches in order to give sufficient ventilation. Be sure and have your rolls in a room where the temperature is sufficient to sprout the kernels and at no account let them freeze. A temperature of a living room is about right.

At the end of 5 or 6 days the kernels should be sprouted and the rolls can be carefully rolled back taking care to have the kernels in their proper square. Examine all the squares carefully and in all cases in which the six kernels are not strong in germination the ear corresponding to that square should be discarded as not being fit for seed. I will be more than glad to personally

explain this method to any farmer in Garrard county. I can be found at my office in the Court House any Saturday and if you will call the residence of Mr. Sam Cotton I will be glad to make arrangements to come out to your home and explain the method in detail. It is manifestly impossible for me to test all the corn in the county and what has been tested has been for the purpose of finding out what the situation was. I would also appreciate it if the farmers who have any old corn on hand would list it with me for sale as I can find a ready sale for same.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. Rogers,

County Agricultural Agent,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Reasons!

Why you should use Cardui, the woman's tonic, for your troubles, have been shown in thousands of letters from actual users of this medicine, who speak from personal experience. If the results obtained by other women for so many years have been so uniformly good, why not give Cardui a trial?

Take

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Mary J. Irvin, of Cullen, Va., writes: "About 11 years ago, I suffered untold misery with female trouble, bearing-down pains, headache, numbness . . . I would go for three weeks almost bent double . . . My husband went to Dr. — for Cardui . . . After taking about two bottles I began going around and when I took three bottles I could do all my work." E-80



## HELP TO SAVE FOOD

**President Calls Upon All Loyal Americans to Unite in Campaign**

**Suggestions of Food Administration Will Enable the United States to Meet Great Responsibility if Prompt Action is Taken, Declares President.**

Washington, Jan. 26.—Following is text of President Wilson's food-saving proclamation:

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of manpower to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the most distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by thirty per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only seventy per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to seventy per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to eighty per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at least seventy per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

### Substitute Potatoes.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain no admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meatless day should be observed as a day upon which to eliminate pork.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rightly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people.

### Urges Cooperation.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of heeding that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women, who have labored so loyally in cooperation with the food administration will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.  
The White House,  
18 January, 1918.

### SUMMARY OF RULES.

Rules have been formulated by the department to effect the necessary saving of foods. Some of these rules apply to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers under license regulations. Others apply to the housewife and stated briefly cover the following points: The consumer is requested to purchase an equal amount of some other cereal for all wheat flour purchased. They may be used separately or mixed as the housewife chooses. Purchase of Victory bread is strongly urged. This will consist of a minimum of five per cent of cereal other than wheat for the present, the percentage to be increased until on February 24th it will contain a minimum percentage of twenty per cent. On wheatless days and meatless meals use of bread made entirely of other cereals is urged. For local situations where exceptions are necessary, applications should be made to state food administrations.

## NEW KITCHEN CARD

**Food Administrator Sackett Makes Provisions Known**

**Kentuckians Are Advised of Additional Requests of Government in Regard to Conservation of Food Supply of the Nation.**

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26.—Following the issuance of a proclamation by President Wilson calling for additional food economies, Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett today made known to the people of Kentucky the contents of the Kitchen Card. This card, which supersedes the Kitchen Card distributed during Pledge Card Campaign Week, October 28th to November 4th, calls upon all the people of America to observe two wheatless days weekly, one meatless day and one porkless day, as well as a wheatless and meatless meal every day. Heretofore, only one wheatless and one meatless day have been considered necessary.

The new regulations are addressed particularly to the women who signed the pledge cards, since they promised to "follow the directions and advice of the Food Administration" in so far as their circumstances permit. The women are expected, however, to induce the members of their families to follow these directions also, and the proclamation of the President makes it plain that the population of America must respond unanimously and with a joyful heart if the war is to be won.

### No Hardships Imposed.

Although the new restrictions call for the abridgment of long-established habits, the new Kitchen Card does not impose any hardships. As yet, the American people still are not required to make any sacrifices in the matter of food to win the war. The most any person is asked to do is to suffer some slight inconvenience.

The new Kitchen Card, which the President approves and hands to the nation as a book of rules for winning the war, is as follows:

"This food Administration asks every loyal American to help with the war by maintaining rigidly as a minimum of saving the following program:

"Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week and one meatless meal in every day.

"Explanation: On wheatless days and on meatless meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use either cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

### Meatless Meal Every Day.

"Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week and one meatless meal in every day. Have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week."

"Explanation: Meatless means with out any cattle, hog or sheep products. On the other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. Porkless means without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need."

"Make every day a fat saving day (butter, lard, substitutes, etc.)"

"Explanation: Fry less less; bake, broil, boil or stew food instead. Save meat drippings; use them and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food value vital to children, therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap. It is made from fat. Be careful of oil fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need."

"Make every day a sugar saving day."

"Explanation: Use less sugar; less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need."

"Use fruits, vegetables and potatoes abundantly."

"Explanation: These foods are healthful and plentiful and at the same time partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Eat as if you can for home use."

"Use milk wisely."

"Explanation: Use all of the milk; waste no part of it. The children must use whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese."

"Hoarding food. Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except food canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just division of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary. The Government is protecting the food supply of its people."

## INJURY BY RODENTS

**Well Fed Rats Breed Often and Have Very Large Litters.**

### INJURE PRODUCE IN STORES

**Not Only Foodstuffs and Forage, but Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Are Often Ruined—Cut Off Food Supply.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The effect of an abundance of food on the breeding of rodents should be kept in mind. Well-fed rats mature quickly, breed often, and have large litters. Poorly fed rats, on the contrary, reproduce less frequently and have smaller litters. In addition, scarcity of food makes measures for destroying the animals far more effective.

**Merchandise in Stores.**—In all parts of the country there is a serious economic drain in the destruction by rats and mice of merchandise held for sale by dealers. Not only foodstuffs and forage, but textiles, clothing, and leather goods are often ruined. This loss is due mainly to the faulty buildings in which the stores are kept. Often it would be a measure of economy to tear down the old structures and replace them by new ones. However, even the old buildings may often be repaired so as to make them practically rat-proof; and, too, stores, as flour, seeds, and meats, may always be protected in wire cages of light expense. The public should be protected from unsanitary stores by a system of rigid inspection.

**Household Supplies.**—Similar care should be exercised in the home to protect household supplies from rats and mice. Little progress in ridding the premises of these animals can be made so long as they have access to supplies of food. Cellars, attics, and pantries often furnish subsistence not only to rats that inhabit the



CAGE TRAP WITH SPLENDID CATCH OF RATS.

dwelling, but to many that come from outside. Food supplies may always be kept from rats and mice if placed in inexpensive rat-proof containers covered with wire netting. Sometimes all that is needed to prevent serious waste is the application of a defective part of the building.

**Produce in Transit.**—Much loss of fruits, vegetables, and other produce occurs in transit by rail and on ships. Most of the damage is done at wharves and in railway stations, but there is also considerable in ship's holds, especially to perishable produce brought from warm latitudes. Much of this may be prevented by the use of rat-proof cages at the docks, by the careful fumigation of sailing vessels at the end of each voyage, and by the frequent fumigation of vessels in constant trade; but still more by replacing old and decrepit wharves and station platforms with modern ones built of concrete.

Where cargoes are being loaded or unloaded at wharves or depots, food should be stacked by rats may be temporarily safeguarded by being placed in rat-proof cages, or pumps, constructed of wire netting. Wooden boxes containing reserve food held in depots for a considerable time or intended for shipment by sea may be made rat-proof by light coverings of metal along the angles. This plan has long been in use to protect naval stores on ships and in warehouses. It is based on the fact that rats do not gnaw the plane surface of hard materials, but attack doors, furniture and boxes at the angles only.

**Packing Houses.**—Packing houses and slaughterhouses are often sources from which rats secure subsistence, especially where meats are prepared for market in old buildings. In old-style cooling rooms with double walls of wood and sawdust insulation, always a source of annoyance because of rat infestation, the utmost vigilance is required to prevent serious loss of meat products. On the other hand, packing houses with modern construction and sanitary devices have no trouble from rats or mice.

**Garbage and Waste.**—Since much of the food of rats consists of garbage and other waste materials, it is not enough to bar the animals from nurseries, granaries, warehouses and private food stores. Garbage and refuse of all kinds must be so disposed of that rats cannot obtain them.

In cities and towns an efficient system of garbage collection and disposal should be established by ordinance. Waste from markets, hotels, cafes and households should be collected in covered metal receptacles and frequently emptied. Garbage should never be dumped in or near towns, but should

be utilized or promptly destroyed by fire.

Rats find abundant food in country slaughterhouses; reform in the management of these is badly needed. Such places are centers of rat propagation. It is a common practice to leave offal of slaughtered animals to be eaten by rats and swine, and this is the chief means of perpetuating tribulation in pork. The law should require that offal be promptly cremated or otherwise disposed of. Country slaughterhouses should be as cleanly and as constantly inspected as abattoirs.

Another important source of rat food is found in remnants of lunches left by employees in factories, stores and public buildings. This food, which alone is sufficient to attract and sustain a small army of rats, is commonly left in waste baskets or other open receptacles. Strictly enforced rules requiring all remnants of food to be deposited in covered metal vessels would make trapping far more effective.

Military training camps, unless subjected to rigid discipline in the matter of disposal of garbage and waste, soon become centers of rat infestation. Waste from camps, deposited in covered metal cans and collected daily, should be removed far from the camp itself and either burned or utilized in approved modern ways.

### GIVE FEED ANIMALS RELISH

**While Preference for Certain Food Is Formed by Habit, It Is Better to Cater to It.**

Animals are much like human beings in that they have their own individual preference for certain foods. While this preference is formed by habit, to get the best returns with the least loss, it is best generally to enter to the animal's appetite.

Some horses will not do well without oats in the ration. Others do not especially care for oats, but require corn, some require more hay than others, some must have ground feeds. To get the best results such animals should be handled.

Our problem in feeding is to watch the animals and see that they get the feeds they require and no more. Feed

## HANDLING SEED CORN

**Care Necessary in Selecting Requires Shelling by Hand.**

**Picking Out Most Productive Ears While in Field and Storing in Dry Place Is Only Half of Very Important Task.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shelling is one of the important steps in selecting seed corn. The care necessary in selecting and handling corn to be used for seed requires shelling to be done by hand. Selecting the seed from the most productive stocks as they stand in the field and storing them in a dry place free from insects and rodents is only half the job in providing the next year's seed corn supply.

Seed ears should first be picked and the kernels from tip and butt should be discarded from the seed supply. The small kernels from the tips are less productive than the other kernels on the ear; the blunt, thick, rounded kernels from the butts are just as productive as any of the rest, but because of their shape and size they do not plant uniformly when used in a corn planter with other kernels.

Shelling by hand takes more time and labor, but is profitable. The mechanical corn sheller is likely to injure the germ tips of the individual grains and to thus destroy or impair their power to germinate. No matter how large the required supply, it will still pay to shell it painstakingly by manual labor, because the greater the acreage to be planted, the greater the ultimate profit.

Each ear should be shelled separately into a shallow pan or box, and every blighted, misshapen, or worm-eaten kernel should be rejected. As the seed from each ear is found satisfactory and sound, and free from pest kernels, it is poured into the general supply, and another ear is shelled in the same way. It is much easier to pick out defective grains from a single layer in a small receptacle than from a large mingled quantity in a bushel measure or a bag.

### EMERGENCY WIRE STRETCHER

**Farmer Tells How He Made Repairs in Broken Fence by Using Hickory Stick for Handle.**

After turning the cows into a field I happened to find a broken place in the fence and I did not have the time to go for a stretcher at the other end of the farm. Finding a hickory stick in the woodpile I sawed off a piece about three feet long for the handle. I could not take time to prepare a fire for heating an iron, so I flattened the end of a quarter-inch bolt and drove it in one end of the stick, then bent the head to make it rough like teeth. Several inches from the end I fastened a short length of chain and a



Wire Stretcher in Use.

hook taken from a singletree. The hook was bent so that the barbs on the wire could not slip through.

When barbed wire becomes slack it can be tightened by catching it between the claws of a hammer and making a series of clicks. These clicks should not be too short to weaken the wire. J. L. Pinkston in Popular Science Monthly.

### REVIVAL OF FRUIT ORCHARD

**Proper Surgical Attention Will Prove Effective—Cut Out Dead Wood and Fill in Holes.**

Old orchards can be revived by proper surgical attention. Cut out the dead wood; fill in the holes and decayed spots with cement; cover exposed wounds with antiseptic tree paint; remove surplus growth from the interior of the tree to let in the sunlight; spray the rough and bare trees; spray for what ails them and always for codling moth. Give the old trees a chance and they will bear for many years.

### PASTURAGE AND LIVE STOCK

**Grasses and Clovers on Properly Managed Farm Will Double Crops Now Being Secured.**

Grass and live stock should go hand in hand. There is no farm, which, if properly managed and kept at least one-half of the time in grasses and clovers, and gradually brought under a proper system of rotation, would not produce more, in fact, double the crops which it now does, and yet constantly be growing better and better.

### Hog Knows What He Wants.

Experiments and experience seem to indicate that a hog knows what he wants, how much he wants, and when he wants it.

### Use for Undesirable Eggs.

Small or dirty eggs should not be placed on the market. Use them at home.

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